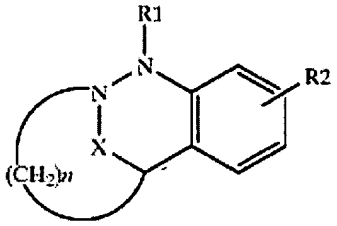
**LISTING OF CLAIMS**

1.[[)]] (currently amended) A compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof with a base or acid:

in which:




(I)

n is 1 or 2;

$R_1$ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl having up to 8 carbon atoms and $(CH_2)_n'R^o_1$ in which n' is 0 or 1 and $R^o_1$ is selected from the group consisting of aryl having up to 12 carbon atoms; heteroaryl having up to 15 carbon atoms and at least one heteroatom selected from N, S, and O; COR'; CONR'R"; CSNR'R"; COCOOR'; $SO_2NR'R"$; $SO_2R'$; $CO_2R'$ and CN;

R' is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl having up to 8 carbon atoms, alkenyl having up to 8 carbon atoms, aralkyl having up to 12 carbon atoms and aryl having up to 12 carbon atoms;

R" is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen; alkyl having up to 8 carbon atoms; aryl having up to 12 carbon atoms; aralkyl having up to 12 carbon atoms; $SO_2$-R' and COR' ; in each case R' being independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl having up to 8 carbon atoms, alkenyl having up to 8 carbon atoms, aralkyl having up to 12 carbon atoms and aryl having up to 12 carbon atoms;

$R_2$ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halo, alkyl, OH, Oalkyl, $NO_2$, $NH_2$, NHalkyl, $N(alkyl)_2$, NHCOalkyl, $NHSO_2$alkyl, CONHalkyl, $SO_2$NHalkyl, COOH, COOalkyl, CN, $OSO_2$alkyl, NHCONHalkyl and COalkyl; said alkyl having up to 8 carbon atoms;

X is a divalent group -C(O)-N($OR_3$)- connected to the ring nitrogen atom via its carbonyl carbon atom and to the ring carbon atom via its nitrogen atom, in which $R_3$ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and the R, Y, $Y_1$, $Y_2$ and $Y_3$ moieties defined below;

R is selected from the group consisting of alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms, optionally substituted by pyridyl or carbamoyl; alkenyl having up to 8 carbon atoms; aryl having up to 12 carbon atoms; and aralkyl having up to 12 carbon atoms; each said aryl group optionally being substituted by an -OH, $-NH_2$, $-NO_2$, alkyl having up to 8 carbon atoms, an alkoxy having up to 8 carbon atoms or by one or more halogens;

Y is selected from the group consisting of COR, COOH, COOR, CONHR, CONHOH, $CONHSO_2R$, $CH_2COOH$, $CH_2COOR$, $CH_2CONHOH$, $CH_2CONHCN$, $CH_2$tetrazole, $CH_2$(protected tetrazole), $CH_2SO_3H$, $CH_2SO_2R$, $CH_2PO(OR)_2$, $CH_2PO(OR)(OH)$, $CH_2PO(R)(OH)$ and $CH_2PO(OH)_2$, wherein R is as defined hereinabove;

$Y_1$ is selected from the group consisting of $SO_2R$, $SO_2NHCOR$, $SO_2NHCOOR$, $SO_2NHCONHR$ and $SO_3H$, wherein R is as defined hereinabove;

$Y_2$ is selected from the group consisting of $PO(OH)_2$, $PO(OR)_2$, PO(OH)(OR) and PO(OH)(R), wherein R is as defined hereinabove;

$Y_3$ is selected from the group consisting of tetrazole, tetrazole substituted by R, squarate, NRtetrazole, NRtetrazole substituted by R, and $NRSO_2R$, wherein R is as defined above, including the pure enantiomers thereof, in the R, S or RS configuration, as well as any racemic mixture of said enantiomers.

2.[[)]] (currently amended) A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein n is 1.

3.[[)]] (currently amended) A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein $R_2$ is hydrogen.

4.[[)]] (currently amended) A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein $R_1$ is hydrogen, alkyl having up to 8 carbon atoms or $(CH_2)_{n'}R^o_1$ wherein n' is 0 or 1 and $R^o_1$ is aryl having up to 12 carbon atoms; heteroaryl having up to 15 carbon atoms and at least one heteroatom selected from N, S, and O; CONR'R"; CSNR'R"; COCOOR'; $SO_2NR'R"$; $SO_2R'$ or $CO_2R'$; R' and R" being as defined in claim 1.

5.[[)]] (currently amended) A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein X is a divalent group -C(O)-N($OR_3$)- in which $R_3$ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and the R, Y and $Y_1$ radicals, R, Y and $Y_1$ being as defined in claim 1.

6.[[)]] (currently amended) A compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 1, selected from the group consisting of:

[[1,5-dihydro-1-(methylsulfonyl)-3-oxo-2,5-methano-2*H*-1,2,4-benzotriazepin-4(3*H*)-yl]oxy]acetic acid,

[[1-[(benzoylamino)carbonyl]-1,5-dihydro-3-oxo-2,5-methano-2*H*-1,2,4-benzotriazepin-4(3*H*)-yl]oxy]acetic acid,

[[1,5-dihydro-3-oxo-1-[(phenylsulfonyl)aminocarbonyl]-2,5-methano-2*H*-1,2,4-benzotriazepin-4(3*H*)-yl]oxy]acetic acid,

[(1,5-dihydro-3-oxo-2,5-methano-2*H*-1,2,4-benzotriazepin-4(3*H*)-yl)oxy]acetic acid,

4,5-dihydro-1-methyl-4-(sulfooxy)-2,5-methano-2*H*-1,2,4-benzotriazepin-3(1*H*)-one,

4,5-dihydro-4-(2-propenyloxy)-1-(3-pyridinylmethyl)-2,5-methano-2*H*-1,2,4-benzotriazepin-3(1*H*)one,

4,5-dihydro-3-oxo-*N*-(phenylsulfonyl)-4-(2- propenyloxy)-2,5-methano-2*H*-1,2,4-benzotriazepine-1(3*H*)-carboxamide,

*N*-benzoyl-4,5-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propenyloxy)-2,5-methano-2*H*-1,2,4-benzotriazepine-1(3*H*)-carboxamide,

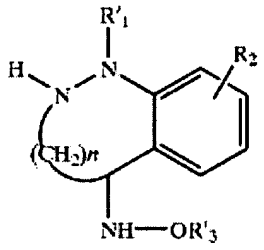
ethyl 4,5-dihydro-α,3-dioxo-4-(2-propenyloxy)-2,5-methano-*2H*-1,2,4-benzotriazepine-1(3*H*)-acetate,

ethyl 4,5-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(sulfooxy)-2,5-methano-2*H*-1,2,4-benzotriazepine-1(3*H*)-acetate,

and their salts and enantiomers as defined in claim 1.

7.[[)]] (currently amended) A process for the preparation of a compound as claimed in claim 1, which process comprises: a) a first stage during which a compound of formula (II):

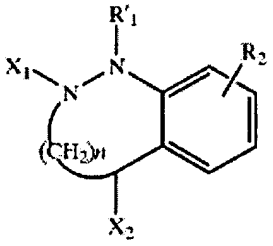
(II)



in which:

$R'_1$ is $R_1$ or a precursor thereof, $R_2$ and n are as defined in claim 1 and $R'_3$ is selected from the group consisting of a protective group for hydroxyl, Rp, Yp, $Y_2p$, $Y_2p$ and $Y_3p$, which, respectively, correspond to R, Y, $Y_1$, $Y_2$ and $Y_3$ as defined in claim 1, in which the possible reactive functional groups present are, if appropriate, protected, is reacted with a carbonylating agent, if appropriate in the presence of a base, for the purpose of obtaining an intermediate compound of formula (III):

(III)



in which:

$R'_1$, $R_2$ and n are as defined above and either (1) $X_1$ is hydrogen and $X_2$ represents an $-N(OR'_3)-CO-X_3$ group, wherein $R'_3$ is as defined above and $X_3$ is the

residue of the carbonylating agent, or (2) $X_2$ is -NH-OR'$_3$ and $X_1$ IS CO-$X_3$ group, $X_3$ being as defined above;

and b) a second stage during which the intermediate of formula III obtained above is cyclized, in the presence of a base.

8.[[)]] (currently amended) The process of claim 7 further comprising, either before stage a) or after stage b), as appropriate:

c) one or more of the following reactions, in an appropriate order:

- protection of the reactive functional groups,
- deprotection of the reactive functional groups,
- esterification,
- saponification,
- sulfonation,
- phosphatation,
- amidation,
- acylation,
- sulfonylation,
- alkylation,
- formation of a urea group,
- introduction of a tetrazole group,
- reduction of carboxylic acids,
- dehydration of amide to nitrile,
- salification,

- exchange of ions,
- separation of enantiomers,
- nitration,
- reduction of a nitro to an amino,
- halogenation,
- carbamoylation,
- introduction of a cyano group.

9.[[)]] (currently amended) The process as claimed in claim 7, wherein the carbonylating agent is selected from the group consisting of phosgene, diphosgene, triphosgene, aryl, aralkyl, alkyl and alkenyl chloroformates, alkyl dicarbonates, carbonyidiimidazole and their mixtures.

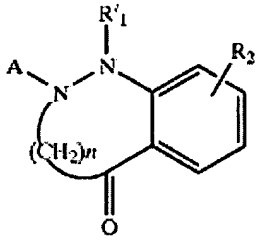
10.[[)]] (currently amended) The process as claimed in claim 7, wherein the carbonylation reaction takes place in the presence of a base.

11.[[)]] (currently amended) The process as claimed in claim 7, wherein, in stage b), the base is selected from the group consisting of amines, alkali metal hydrides, alkoxides, amides and carbonates and alkaline earth metal hydrides, alkoxides, amides and carbonates.

12.[[)]] (currently amended) The process as claimed in claim 11, wherein the base is an amine.

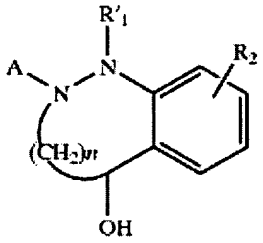
13.[[)]] (currently amended) The process as claimed in claim 7, wherein the compound of formula (II) is obtained by a process wherein a compound of formula (IV):

(IV)



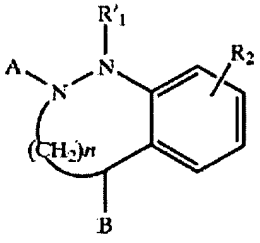
in which $R'_1$, $R_2$ and n are as defined in claim 7 and A is hydrogen or a protective group for the nitrogen, is treated with a reducing agent, to obtain a compound of formula (V):

(V)



in which A, $R'_1$, $R_2$ and n are as defined above, and in which process, if appropriate, the OH group is replaced by a leaving group, to obtain a compound of formula (VI):

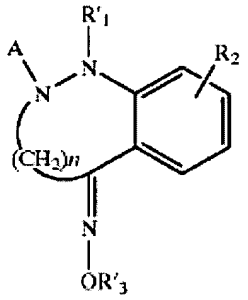
(VI)



in which A, $R'_1$, $R_2$ and n are as defined above and B represents a leaving group, which compound of formula VI is then treated with a compound of formula $NH_2$-$OR'_3$, $R'_3$ being as defined in claim 7, and then, if appropriate, with an appropriate deprotecting agent for the nitrogen atom.

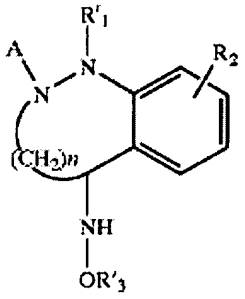
14.[[)]] (currently amended) The process as claimed in claim 7, wherein the compound of formula (II) is obtained by a process wherein a compound of formula (IV) as defined in claim 13 is treated with a compound of formula $H_2N$-$OR'_3$, to obtain a compound of formula (VII):

(VII)




in which A is as defined in claim 13 and $R'_1$, $R_2$, n and $R'_3$ are as defined in claim 7, which compound of formula VII is then reacted with a reducing agent, to obtain a compound of formula (VIII):

(VIII)



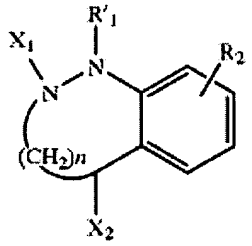
in which A, $R'_1$, $R_2$, n and $R'_3$ are as defined above, which compound of formula VIII is then treated, if appropriate, with an appropriate deprotecting agent for the nitrogen atom.

15.[[)]] (currently amended) As a medicament, a product as defined in claim 1 in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

16.[[)]] (currently amended) As a medicament, a product as defined in claim 6 in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

17.[[)]] (currently amended and withdrawn) A compound of general formula (III) or one of its salts with an acid, in particular its hydrochloride and its trifluoroacetate:

(III)



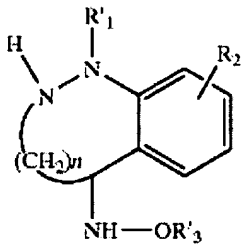

in which:

$R'_1$, $R_2$, $X_1$, $X_2$ and n have the same meanings as in claim 7.

18.[[)]] (currently amended and withdrawn) A compound of general formula (II) or one of its salts with an acid, in particular its hydrochloride and its trifluoroacetate:

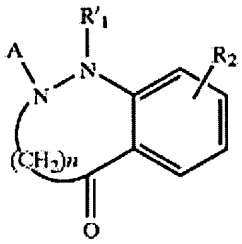
in which $R'_1$, $R_2$, $R'_3$ and n have the same meanings as in claim 7.

(II)

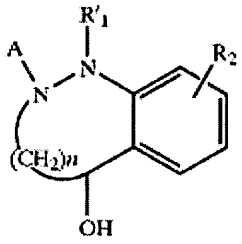


19.[[)]] (currently amended and withdrawn) A compound selected from the compounds of formulas (IV) and (V) or a salt thereof with an acid:

(IV)



(V)

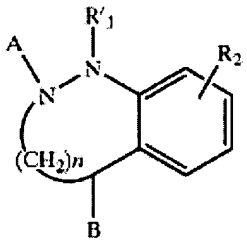


in which A, $R_2$ and n have the same meanings as in claim 13 and $R'_1$ is (CH2)n'$R^{\circ}_1$ in which n' is O or 1 and $R^{\circ}_1$ is selected from the group consisting of heteroaryl containing up to 15 carbon atoms and one or more heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen, COR', CONR'R", CSNR'R", COCOOR', $SO_2$NR'R", $SO_2$R', $CO_2$R' and CN, R' is hydrogen, alkyl or alkenyl containing up to 8 carbon atoms, aralkyl containing up to 12 carbon atoms or aryl containing up to 12 carbon atoms, and R" is hydrogen, alkyl containing up to 8 carbon atoms, aryl containing up to 12 carbon

atoms, aralkyl containing up to 12 carbon atoms, $SO_2$-R' or COR', R' being as defined above.

20.[[)]] (currently amended and withdrawn) A compound of formula (VI) or one of its salts with an acid:

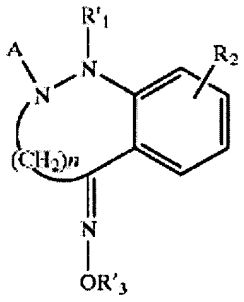
(VI)



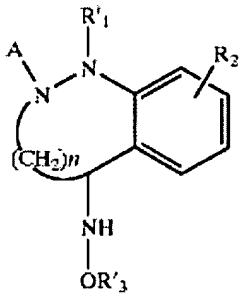
in which A, $R'_1$, $R_2$, B and n have the same meanings as in claim 13.

21.[[)]] (currently amended and withdrawn) A compound of formula (VII) or (VIII) or one of its salts with an acid:

(VII)



(VIII)



in which A, $R'_1$, $R_2$, n and $R'_3$ are as defined in claim 14.

22.[[)]] (currently amended) A method of treating a bacterial infection in a mammal comprising administering to a mammal in need thereof an antibacterially effective amount of a compound of claim 1.

23.[[)]] (currently amended) A method of treating an infection or infection-causing condition in a mammal that is due to the presence of bacteria that generate beta-lactamases, which comprises administering to a mammal in need thereof an amount of a compound of claim 1 that is effective to inhibit beta-lactamase in said mammal.